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8                   UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9                   WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
10                  AT TACOMA

11 JOHN GRIFFIN HEADRICK,  
12                   Petitioner,  
13                  v.  
14 RICHARD MORGAN,  
15                  Respondent.

Case No. C05-5226FDB  
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

16         This matter is before the Court on petitioner's petition for writ of *habeas corpus* pursuant to 28  
17 U.S.C. § 2254. The Court, having reviewed petitioner's petition and the balance of the record, hereby  
18 finds and ORDERS:

19         On March 24, 2005, petitioner filed a petition for writ of *habeas corpus* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §  
20 2254. (Dkt. #1). The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA") imposes a  
21 one-year statute of limitations on petitions for writ of *habeas corpus* filed in federal court by persons in  
22 custody pursuant to the judgment of a state court. Dictado v. Ducharme, 244 F.3d 724, 726 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
23 2001); 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). Section 2244(d) reads:

24                 (1) A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas  
25 corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation  
period shall run from the latest of --

26                 (A) the date on which the judgment became final by conclusion of direct  
27 review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;

28                 (B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by  
State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is

1 removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;

2 (C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially  
 3 recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by  
 4 the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral  
 5 review; or

6 (D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented  
 7 could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

8 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). This one-year statute of limitations is tolled for “[t]he time during which a properly  
 9 filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment  
 10 or claim is pending.” Dictado, 244 F.3d at 726; 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). Conversely, the AEDPA’s statute  
 11 of limitations “is not tolled from the time a final decision is issued on direct state appeal and the time the  
 12 first state collateral challenge is filed because there is no case ‘pending’ during that interval.” Nino v.  
Galaza, 183 F.3d 1003, 1006 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999).

13 For those persons in state custody whose convictions became final prior to the enactment of the  
 14 AEDPA, the statute of limitations began to run on April 24, 1996, the date the AEDPA was enacted, and  
 15 expired one year later on April 24, 1997, unless statutory tolling applied. Calderon v. United States Dist.  
Ct. (Beeler), 128 F.3d 1283, 1286 (9th Cir.1997), *overruled in part on other grounds by Calderon v.*  
United States Dist. Ct. (Kelly), 163 F.3d 530, 540 (9th Cir.1998) (en banc); Patterson v. Stewart, 251 F.3d  
 16 1243, 1246 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001).

17 Plaintiff states in his petition that he was convicted and sentenced in Clark County Superior Court  
 18 on October 22, 1992. Petition, p. 2<sup>1</sup>; Appendix A, attached to Petition, p. 1. While petitioner states that he  
 19 appealed his conviction, he provides no information regarding that appeal. Petition, pp. 2-3. Petitioner also  
 20 filed a writ of habeas corpus in the Washington State Supreme Court on October 22, 2004, which he states  
 21 was re-designated as a personal restraint petition by the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Washington State  
 22 Supreme Court on November 4, 2004, and transferred to the Washington State Court of Appeals, Division  
 23 II, on December 29, 2004. Petition, p. 5; Appendix B and D, attached to Petition.

24 By petitioner’s own admission, he filed his personal restraint petition with the Washington State  
 25 Supreme Court ten years after he was sentenced and convicted. Thus, because petitioner has provided no  
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 28 <sup>1</sup>This is actually the first page of petitioner’s petition. However, it is numbered page “(2)” at the bottom. Thus, the  
 second page of petitioner’s petition is numbered page “(3)”, and so on. For the sake of clarity and consistency, the court has used  
 the page numbers that appear on the pages of petitioner’s petition in its citations.

1 evidence that he actually filed a direct appeal of his conviction and sentence, it appears his federal *habeas*  
2 *corpus* petition is now time barred. In any event, it also appears the state courts have not completed their  
3 review of his state petition. Petition, p. 5; Appendix D, attached to Petition.

4 Accordingly, the Court shall not serve the petition on respondent. Nevertheless, the court shall  
5 grant petitioner the opportunity to show that his federal *habeas corpus* petition is not now time-barred.  
6 Thus, petitioner shall file by **no later than June 25, 2005**, an amendment to his petition explaining why  
7 this matter should not be dismissed as untimely.

8 The Clerk shall send a copy of this Order to petitioner.

9 DATED this 25th day of May, 2005.

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13 Karen L. Strombom  
14 United States Magistrate Judge  
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